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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INFRINGEMENT OF PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY FRANKFORT AND DARMSTADT.

WHY THE STEP WAS NECESSARY.

Paris, April 6.
French Headquarters announce from Mainz that French troops occupied Frankfort at four o'clock this morning. Some forces have already made a forward movement and other towns, including Darmstadt, Hanau and Duesburg, will also be occupied. The decision was taken after a conference between M. Millerand and Marshal Foch yesterday afternoon. M. Millerand also received Sir George Grahame, British Charge d'Affaires, with whom he had a long friendly conversation, and Herr Goepper, the head of the German Peace Delegation.

General Degoutte has addressed to the population of the occupied towns two Proclamations. The first states that the French Government, in view of developments in the Ruhr Basin, finds itself obliged to take pledges in order to bring the Berlin Government to respect its signature. The other Proclamation says to the inhabitants of the occupied cities: "French troops are not entering the territory as conquerors but merely as an occupying force." It assures the inhabitants that they will be affected neither in person nor in property, on condition that absolute order prevails.

The French Government has sent to its representatives in foreign countries a statement enabling them to explain the attitude adopted towards the Berlin Government in protesting against the unauthorised entry of German troops into the Ruhr valley. That attitude is not based on any hostile feeling with regard to Germany, but has been arrived at because the German Government, despite repeated declarations of French policy, has yielded to the pressure of the Military Party and infringed some of the most imperative and most formal stipulations of the Versailles Treaty.—*Horus.*

LATEST ASSURANCES TO FRANCE.

Paris, April 5.
The German Charge d'Affaires has presented to M. Millerand a Note seeking to diminish the importance of the German troops in the Ruhr region, declaring that the numbers are exaggerated and assuring that the guarantees demanded by France are unnecessary, since the presence of supplementary Reichswehr effectives in the Ruhr region will not be prolonged.

GOVERNMENT AS TOOL OF MILITARISTS.

London, April 5.
British official reports concerning the Ruhr situation are conflicting, but the latest indication is that the question is capable of solution. Extremist risings are sporadic and the German Government has stated that it can restore sufficient order in a few days to permit of the withdrawal of troops.

Meanwhile, Britain is watching events most closely. The French authoritatively declare that they have decided to occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau and Homburg, because they possess proof that the German Government is the tool of Militarists and all, the German military leaders in the Ruhr region were behind the Kapp-Putsch. Furthermore, France is intervening in response to a direct appeal from the Ruhr workers but in nowise intends making the occupation permanent and will order a retirement immediately the Germans withdraw from the neutral zone. France solely desires to help Germany to fulfil all her obligations.

40,000 GERMAN TROOPS.

Mayence, April 6.
It is believed in French official circles, despite German assurances, that there are 40,000 troops at present in the Ruhr region.

GERMAN TROOPS QUIT.

Paris, April 6.
A message from Mayence says French troops entered Frankfort and Darmstadt at five o'clock in the morning. The Reichswehr troops left at midnight in order to avoid contact with the French.

AGAINST REVOLUTION.

At the annual Conference of the Independent Socialists at Glasgow, Mr. Philip Snowden, presiding, earnestly warned against violence and revolution. He declared that the firebrands had learned nothing from the last five years of slaughter and urged a recognition of the fact that though the alternative to a spectacular revolution may be dull and uninspiring, it was the only certain road to the final goal.

The Conference unanimously debated the question of joining the Moscow International and adjourned.

THE TROUBLES IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, April 5.
The settlement of the crisis was marked by disturbances in the streets last night. Crowds of Communists proceeding to the Palace were broken up by the Police. Several were injured in collisions therewith.

The new Ministry is non-partisan and is purely provisional for the purpose of carrying out the elections, but the Socialists claim a brilliant triumph for their anti-Royal action and demand a Republic in the forefront of their election programme.

THE DANISH CRISIS.

Copenhagen, April 6.
The New Cabinet is composed mostly of officials. M. Friis is Premier and Minister of Defence, M. Scaavenius Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Kofoed Minister of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL "SOCCER."

London, April 5.
In the Amateur "Soccer" International, England beat France 4-0 at Hogen.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH UNREST.

WIDESPREAD OUTRAGES.

London, April 5.
It is becoming ever more evident that the London outrages are part of a great Ireland-wide plan. So far sixty police barracks, mostly unoccupied, have been destroyed by fire and explosives, and twenty-two Income Tax offices, five of which are in Dublin, raided and the documents destroyed. Sinn Feiners attacked the Custom House at Navvy, saturated the documents with petroleum and set the place afire. The raiders disappeared on the arrival of the Fire Brigade. There were ten arrests. The city of Cork is surrounded by troops and police who are searching travellers.

A DUBLIN INCIDENT.

London, April 6.
One hundred and fifty-three Irish Police Stations have been destroyed. A strong party of soldiers, followed by an excited crowd, raided on the evening of the 5th a Dublin restaurant where the Irish flag was flying. Shots were fired from the restaurant and the soldiers fired a volley overhead. There were no casualties. Five arrests were made. Otherwise there were no disturbances.

RUSSIA, FINLAND AND POLAND.

London, April 6.
The Times correspondent at Abo, writing on the 4th inst., says that according to a message from Moscow, the Soviet considers Finland's armistice proposals unacceptable and the Reds are continuing hostilities until the Soviet has received a satisfactory reply. The Soviets have refused the Polish request to cease hostilities during the peace negotiations.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GANG ROBBERY.

Singapore, April 6.
Some thirty Teochew bandits, armed with revolvers and guns, held up at midnight on Tuesday last a village situated on the main road leading from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang. The band looted a considerable quantity of property and set fire to seven of the shops. Amongst the debris the corpse of one man was found. The robbers decamped before the police arrived.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN MISSION REPORT.

Washington, April 4.
President Wilson has transmitted to the Senate the report of the American Armenian Commission which makes no recommendations regarding Armenia's mandate for Turkey and Armenia and expresses the opinion that no mandate should be taken without formal agreements with France and Britain and with the definite approval of Germany and Russia. The report adds that the inhabitants desired the United States to accept the mandate, with Great Britain as the alternative choice. The report urges humanitarian arguments, but points out that the acceptance of a mandate will weaken the position of the United States relative to the Monroe Doctrine. The first year's cost is estimated at \$275,000,000. The Armenian Commission's report concludes that the only solution of the Near East problem is to give some Power a mandate, which should include Constantinople.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Rome, April 4.
The Peace Conference will be held at San Remo on April 19th.

BELFAST ISOLATED.

London, April 4.
Belfast has been isolated by the cutting of the telegraph wires and cable to England. The fires occurred at the Grand Central Hotel where several Government Departments are accommodated and at the Bank of Ireland and Inland Revenue Offices at Cork. Many documents were destroyed. The Pensions and Inland Revenue Offices at Cork have been destroyed by fire. A number of police stations have been blown up or burned down. A huge cattle drive took place in Galway, 1,800 men participating. The police were helpless.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.

Christiania, April 4.
Two thousand Bolsheviks attacked 300 Finns on the Norwegian frontier. Thirty Finns crossed the frontier and were interned. The remainder retreated southwards.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

Paris, April 4.
M. Millerand, semi-officially interviewed, said that the misunderstanding, which Germany has advanced as a pretext for the entry of troops into the neutral zone, despite our injunctions, and the brutality of the attack, demonstrate this evident bad faith, since the disorders were localising and a peaceful settlement approaching. France will not be responsible for the possible serious consequences, since she is convinced of the danger of German intervention. She left nothing undone to prevent it. The authorities in Berlin have broken their engagements. Therefore, they must bear the responsibility of possible conflicts. M. Millerand was convinced that the Allies will wish to associate themselves in any measures France may demand to assure respect for the Treaty and to maintain France's safety.

Paris, April 4.
A semi-official statement says that, owing to the violation of the Peace Treaty by the presence of the Reichswehr in the Ruhr region, Germany must expect the occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt and Hanau, which will be undertaken soon, probably without any incident.

Berlin, April 4.
It is officially stated that the situation in the Ruhr region is improving. Government troops occupied Duisburg and Oberhausen.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LOCAL STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS' LATENT OFFER.

Regarding the local labour trouble, interviews which the workmen's representatives had with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs yesterday have brought out the fact that the offer of a three cents per hour increase is the latest concession of the employers.

At the conferences held at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs yesterday, Mr. Hallifax, on behalf of the employers, who were not present, said the latter were prepared to give the above increase, which is twice the amount of the first offer.

The workmen's delegates said they were instructed to stand out for the 40 per cent increase which alone would enable them to meet the higher cost of living.

The conclusion of the conference left the situation practically unchanged so far as the workmen were concerned.

However, the Guild was at pains to find out what reception the latest concession would meet, by sending representatives to Canton, where most of the strikers have gone.

The Guild this morning stated that all the fitters and turners of the Colony, who numbered some 5,500, excluding those men in the employ of the public utility Companies, have gone on strike, in which case a serious situation in the engineering and industrial work of the Colony may ensue.

The fitters in the Naval Yard, as reported in our issue of yesterday, have "downed tools" to the number of over one hundred. A circular has been addressed to the Guild by the Commodore, couched in conciliatory terms. He pointed out the unwise of with drawing their labour from the Naval Yard which is not a commercial firm with profits available for distribution, and promised that he would do his utmost to obtain authority from the Admiralty to give an increase not less than might be given to other workmen in the private Dockyards.

In view of this, the workmen were urged to return to their duties. As we have already reported, the Guild has responded to this circular by sending representatives to Canton to inform the workmen who have gone there of none in your valuable paper, although several of my friends have expressed themselves in accord with these suggestions.

I have read of none in your paper, although several of my friends have expressed themselves in accord with these suggestions.

Electricians and other men doing skilled engineering work in the Dockyards have struck, though not in such force as the fitters and turners.

As showing how the Guild is averse to the harmful nature of a general strike, representatives have been sent to the Electric, Water Works and other public utility concerns urging them to continue work. In this connection it may be mentioned that these men, who are not represented in the Guild, also asked for a 40 per cent increase and their action in serving their employers, with notice is actuated not by the hope of getting the desired increase than by a wish to "safe face" in view of the determined action of the other fitters.

There were further conferences at the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs this morning, when the employers were represented.

The present deadlock seems to be over the different methods which the employers and workmen have taken to arrive at the figure of the increase. The employers state that they do not want to give an increase that is based on percentage but on a figure which applies in common to all the fitters, irrespective of the wages they earn; while the workmen stick out for a percentage increase as being proportionally fair. The underlying motive which prompts the employers to offer a fixed increase is the belief that all the workmen incur the same amount of expenditure on food and rent.

A three cents per hour increase would mean an increase of 33 per cent for the fitters earning the minimum wage of \$27 per month. In the case of the headman, who earns on the average \$60 a month, it would

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

A KOWLOON CANDIDATE.

The term of office, as a member of the Sanitary Board, of Mr. G. G. Alabaster, O.R.E., has now expired, and as he is an elected member of the Board, a fresh election becomes necessary. This election has been fixed for Monday next, the 12th instant, from 4 to 5 p.m.

An enquiry at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court this morning, we were informed by Mr. Melbourne that so far two nominations have been sent in, and there will therefore be a contest. The candidates are:

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who offers himself for re-election and who is proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and seconded by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; and

Mr. J. Caesar Clarke, architect, who is proposed by Dr. Balcan and seconded by Mr. W. Jackson.

From further enquiry, we learn that Mr. Caesar Clarke will come forward as a Kowloon representative and will most probably have the backing of the Kowloon Residents' Association.

EASTER GOLF.

FANLING RESULTS.

Following are results of golf competitions over the Easter Holidays:

Captain's Cup—Qualifying Comp.—Winner, Mr. W. D. Kraft, 87-8; 79. Runner-up, Major Bagnall, 80-0, 80. There were 25 cards taken out.

Bogey Pool—Winner, Mr. L. S. Greenhill, 4 down; 16 cards taken out.

Mixed Foursomes—Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mrs. Montagu Harston, 120-19, 101; Mr. and Miss Motson, 120-17, 103; Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, 112-9, 103; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, 123-17, 106; Lt. Com. & Mrs. Kilgour, 116-9, 107; Mr. C. B. Johnson and Mrs. Leigh, 117-9, 108; Mr. C. L. Sanders & Mrs. Drew, 111-3, 108. There were 16 entries.

DOGS AND POULTRY.

SHOW ARRANGED FOR NEXT MONTH.

A meeting of those interested in dogs and poultry was held last evening at the offices of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master to discuss the advisability of holding a Dog and Poultry Show. There were present Messrs. H. J. Gedge (in the chair), G. W. Gegg, B. L. Frost, Dillon, Inspector Wildin, Mr. McArthur, and others. It was decided to hold the Show on May 1st.

Mr. Frost was elected Honorary Secretary and Dillon as special steward.

The meeting was adjourned till next Monday for the election of the Committee and a sub-working committee.

Mr. Gegg said that owing to pressure of business he could not act as Honorary Secretary this year.

FIRE.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 291, Queen's Road Central, which is used as living quarters. The flames quickly enveloped the fourth floor where they secured a firm hold amongst stocks of medicine stored there. The Fire Brigade arrived in good time, but experienced much difficulty in putting out the fire. A large quantity of water was directed on the adjacent buildings, which were saved. All the damage was done to the upper floors, which were practically gutted. The first floor was damaged to the extent of \$100, which was nothing

when compared to the value of the insurance, which stood at \$12,000. The ground floor was left untouched by the flames, all the damage there being caused by water.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s./10/-d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Rain. Barometer—29.96. Temperature 2 p.m.—61. Humidity 2 p.m.—83.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE GERMAN UNREST.

Paris, April 1.
The statement attributed to the new German Chancellor that France had agreed to allow German troops to occupy the Ruhr Valley for two or three weeks as necessary to quell the "Red" insurrection is officially denied in Paris. The French Premier, in a letter addressed yesterday to Herr Mayer, repeats that France could only allow such a derogation of the Peace Treaty if it were a case of urgent necessity and adds that the Commission of Control has reported that in its opinion the despatch of more German troops to the Ruhr Valley would not only be useless but also dangerous. That being the case the French Government, though desirous of facilitating the task of the German Government, could only reserve its answer to the German proposals.—Havas.

The Berlin Government is again active in its efforts to convince M. Millerand that the Ruhr Valley situation is still fraught with danger. The Charge d'Affaires yesterday again presented his views and compared notes with the French Premier concerning developments in the industrial areas. To all arguments it is said M. Millerand replied by the assertion that France's policy will be maintained even though Germany grants guarantees of intimate supervision of German movements and the extension of the French occupied zone to include several important cities. This it is pointed out is contingent upon the so-called danger not developing any further evidence of the imperative necessity for the presence of large bodies of protective troops. French opinion is exultant over the victory obtained by the French Government without the aid of Allied Governments and even in the face of the approval of President Wilson to the German proposal for increasing military strength in the Ruhr Valley. It is also believed that the visit of Marshal Foch to M. Millerand yesterday morning was for the purpose of considering what measures may be taken if Germany fails to diminish her present forces in the troubled zone.—Havas.

THE DANISH STRIKE.

Copenhagen, April 2.
Several thousand Socialists demonstrated at the Palace, singing the Internationale and shouting "Live the Republic." The police did not intervene and the crowds dispersed.

London, April 4.
A Copenhagen telegram says the Liberal Cabinet has resigned upon instructions from the King, after a night-long conference between the King and political leaders, which agreed on the necessity for early elections on the basis of the new Election Bill. Mr. Friis will form a new Government with the object of pushing on the bill. The general strike will be called off.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

London, April 4.
The steamer Tagus has arrived at Southampton with four hundred British refugees from Russia. All spoke of their terrible experiences, with typhoid racking.

RECENT FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, April 1.
M. Marshal, Minister of Finance, announced in the Senate yesterday afternoon that subscriptions to the recent French loan amounted to more than 15,000,000 Francs.—Havas.

APPOINTMENTS.

London, April 4.
The following appointments are announced.—Mr. Kellaway to be Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade and additional Foreign Under Secretary, vice Sir Hamar Greenwood; Sir James Craig to be Financial Secretary to the Admiralty vice Mr. Macnamara; Major Tryon to be Under Secretary to the Pensions Ministry vice Sir J. Craig; The Marquess of Londonderry to be Under Secretary of State for the Air vice Major Tryon; Mr. Montague Barlow to be Under Secretary to the Labour Ministry vice Mr. Wardle.

IRISH DISORDERS.

London, April 4.
A series of fires believed to be incendiary occurred in Dublin last night in the offices of several Income Tax collectors. Many important documents were destroyed. Prior to one fire the men held up the "taxpayer's building" with revolvers.

ACROSS THE SAHARA.

Paris, April 2.
The French airmen Major Villainin and Lieutenant Chalet, who started from Algiers for Timbuktu early in February, landed yesterday morning at Dakar near Dakar, Senegal.—Havas.

ARMENIANS AGAIN THREATENED.

London, April 4.
It is understood the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire is most serious. The Christian population is endangered. The Turks are at present threatening Adana, Tarsus and Mersina. Bands of Armenian volunteers are mobilizing.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS EMBROILED.

Shanghai, April 6.
Telegrams from Vladivostock state the Japanese seized the railway station and public buildings at Vladivostock on the night of the fourth. The Russians were fighting the Japanese on the fifth. All is quiet to-day. The Japanese have handed back the buildings and hauled down the Japanese flag. The Japanese are according to the Japanese assertion to the Russians attacking Japanese patrols unprovoked and the Japanese retaliating.

SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

Shanghai, April 6.
The Ratepayers' Meeting tomorrow is attracting unusual attention, with the Vice Commission, electricity matters, Chinese representation on the Council, and Volunteer Corps matters coming up. The meeting will probably necessitate sitting two days.

MR. LAMONT'S VISIT.

Shanghai, April 6.
Mr. Lamont and party went to Peking by special train this morning.

U. S. MEDAL QUARREL.

THE PUBLIC BLAMED.

Philadelphia, February 12.
"Colossal ignorance" of the American public of the condition and methods of its Navy is responsible for the controversy in which he is embroiled, Rear Admiral William S. Sims told to-day at the home of his sister, Mrs. James G. Newlin, Havre-

ford. He declared that Naval Officers were "muzzled" and characterized as "rot" the charge of insubordination made against him by the press. He said that his report and criticism of conditions in the overseas fleet were made according to regularly established practices of the Navy Department.

"All I have to do in this matter is to prove my good intent," the Admiral said. He soon will face a Senate Committee named to investigate his charges.

Admiral Sims declared that there is no politics in the present controversy and the press is entirely responsible for an impression to the contrary. He said Republican and Democratic newspapers have tried their best to make a political issue of the situation.

"Congress is making an investigation along the lines indicated in a letter I sent to the Navy Department," Admiral Sims said. "When I speak of politics I refer to the press. This whole matter has been stirred up by the newspapers."

"It is absolute rot the way the papers assume that I was insubordinate in my report to the Navy Department. Why, officers are required by regulations to submit a report on conditions and suggest improvements and point out mistakes."

"Why, only ten days before I submitted my report an order came through asking for just such a report. These reports are often made, but we Navy Officers are, in a way muzzled. I can send such a report to Washington, but cannot make it public. The Navy Department publishes this, and it publishes what it wants."

"You fellows don't get all the facts, and the American public doesn't know anything about its Navy at all in consequence. It knows less about its own Navy than any other country in the world. During the war the public's ignorance of military and naval affairs was colossal."

Referring again to the charge of insubordination, Admiral Sims said that the Senate asked for the reports.

"The press in assuming insubordination on my part does not understand naval methods in this country," he said. "It is perfectly to say that I was insubordinate."

Admiral Sims was asked his view of a controversy involving Admirals Beatty and Jellicoe of the British Navy as the result of criticism in a book by Bellair on an oversight on the part of Admiral Beatty in one of the war's most important naval operations.

"Politics" was his comment.

Admiral Sims recommended education of the American public on naval affairs. He pointed to the fact that in Great Britain the newspapers employ naval experts who have access to the naval records and who are qualified to write instructively upon the subject.

Admiral Sims is on his way to Jersey City, where he will attend a Lincoln's Birthday banquet. He will then go to Newport, where he is head of the Naval War College.

NO FURTHER MEDAL HEARINGS.

Washington, February 12.—No further hearings in the investigation of naval decorations is contemplated by the Senate Committee of Inquiry. Chairman Hale said to-day. The committee is now considering the evidence, he added, and its report probably will be made public in two weeks.

The committee's investigation into charges made by Rear Admiral Sims that the navy failed to fully co-operate with the Allies during the war will not begin until after March 1, Senator Hale said.

LOSSES BY MID-WEEK CUP-TIES.

Mr. John Lewis, vice-president of the Football Association, discussing the immense loss in work and wages caused by mid-week cup-ties, stated he did not think it practicable to play the matches behind closed gates, as was done on one occasion during the war. It is estimated that work and wages sacrificed by mid-week games this season already represents a loss of £1,250,000.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. James Fagan, the Chicago banker, who is urging the immediate holding of an international conference to consider the foreign exchange situation is a St. Andrews man, son of the famous golf-club maker of that city. His brother is joint president with him of one of the leading Chicago banks. His younger brother is Dr. Robert Fagan of Aberdeenshire, one of the leading ecclesiastics of Scotland, while his nephew is carrying on the family golf-club business near the Royal and Ancient club house in St. Andrews.

Sir Lionel Phillips's Committee on Nonferrous Mines is taking a good deal for granted when it says that in Cornwall there are certain tin mines worked by the Phoenicians which are far from exhaustion. The traders of Tyre and Carthage undoubtedly got tin from Western Europe before 650 B.C., but high authorities doubt whether they ever came to Cornwall. Moreover, it was the habit of the Phoenicians to let the other fellows do the work and to get what they wanted by barter. The tin mines of Cornwall are, of course, very ancient. Pliny refers to them, and the fact that the metal was brought to Italy through Gaul after the Roman conquest of Britain.

It is one of the curiosities of the British system that the Prime Minister, unless a peer, plays little part in the opening of Parliament, in which he is of necessity the greatest figure. The Royal Speech is prepared by the Cabinet under his direction, and discussed by him with the Sovereign; the policies announced are his policies; on him rests the responsibility of their adoption. Yet, in the splendid opening scene, he is merely a looker-on, one of a knot of other private gentlemen who attend Mr. Speaker, on the summons of Black Rod, to the House of Lords. It is only when he rises to make his speech on the Address, that the greatness of the position becomes apparent.

Mr. H. G. Wells's timely protest against the growing habit of learned pedants to write the Hebrew name of the Deity as Yahweh or Jahve will be endorsed by popular opinion. No doubt they are phonetically correct, and the vowels in "Jehovah" are wrong. But the blunder has the sanction which comes from long ages of use and the attempt to rectify it now in face of established custom is unlikely to succeed. This passion for meticulous accuracy, if encouraged, would lead to the perpetration of many other absurdities. For centuries we have had our own way of writing and pronouncing "Julius Caesar." It is unquestionably wrong, but it is equally certain that to write or pronounce it as it should be pronounced, "Yoolins Katsan," would be generally deemed ridiculous and pedantic affectation.

Mr. A. P. Nicholson, the well-known writer, has joined the staff of the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Nicholson was Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Times* from 1908 to 1913, years during which the country was absorbed in the now half-forgotten constitutional crisis. On the many phases of that domestic struggle he was always able to give first-hand information. In 1914 Mr.

Nicholson resigned from the *Times* in protest against the desperate Irish policy then pursued by Unionists and their vendetta against the Liberal party. He joined the staff of the *Daily News*, and early in that year announced Mr. Asquith's offer to Ulster.

Some may, perhaps, remember Mr. Nicholson's account of the Cabinet's attitude on conscription in the autumn of 1915. Towards the close of the war Mr. Nicholson foretold in his daily articles many of the events that culminated in the light of the Kaiser and the armistice.

AFTER-WAR POLITICS IN AMERICA.

STRONG CONSERVATIVE TREND.

The Washington correspondent of the London *Observer* writes:—That aspect of America which England will be most interested in at this time is the complexion of the prevailing political thought here. That complexion is markedly Conservative. The United States just now is in a more conservative mood than any we have been for fifteen years past. We are within five months of the naming of the candidates of the two great parties for the Presidency, and among the fifteen men who are possibilities there is not more than one who can be called Radical. Eight years ago at this time Senator La Follette, who is the leading Radical among our public men, was a serious Presidential possibility. This year Senator La Follette is not mentioned, nor is any other man mentioned who even approaches La Follette in the Radical quality of his political leanings.

THE CLUB OF THE RAILWAY.

There are other evidences of the cautiously conservative state of public feeling here. For example: More than two years ago the railroads were taken over by the Government as an incident of the war. At the time this action was taken it was widely looked upon as the beginning of permanent nationalisation, and the prediction was almost universal that the railroads would never be restored to their private owners.

As it has turned out the President long ago recommended the restoration of the roads, and Congress for the last three months has been working out the legislation for future management of the roads under private ownership.

Nowhere in this legislation nor in the debate leading up to it was the faintest consideration of anything Radical. Indeed, the only Radical aspect of this legislation was, so to speak, Radical in the direction of conservatism. The most novel aspect of the legislation is what is called the "anti-strike" provision, which makes it obligatory upon the workers to submit their grievances to arbitration, and after arbitration makes it a penal offence for the workers to go out in such a way as to interfere with the running of trains. The railroad legislation as a whole takes marked care of the interests of capital, and in substance guarantees adequate return on the valuation of the property.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATES.

The three candidates who at this time, less than four months from the Convention, are distinctly in the lead are General Wood, Governor Lowden, and Senator Harding. All three of these men are marked Conservatives; they are all of more or less the same shade of thought; all three are in favour of the rigid preservation of law and order, strict maintenance of all rights of property, and opposed to public ownership of the railroads or to any other form of nationalisation.

Only one of the candidates for the Republican nomination can be considered in the faintest degree Radical, and he is not Radical in any strong sense. He is Senator Johnson of California. The so-called Radicalism that is identified with him consists chiefly of protest against those restrictions of free speech which have grown up during the war period. On points like the preservation of law and order and the protection of the rights of property he is as Conservative as the others.

IN ALL THE MANIFESTATIONS OF

public feeling which are accompanying our Presidential contest, and in all other manifestations of public feeling as well as American public opinion conspicuously and overwhelmingly conservative.

COMING MARRIAGE.

The engagement is announced of Frank Donovan Biseker, late Coldstream Guards, of Tsingtao, China; fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Biseker, Edgbaston, and Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Roche and Mrs. Roche, of Tsingtao. The marriage will take place in April at Tsingtao.

MR. HOOVER.
Such talk as there is of a third party in the coming Presidential election is also, if seen truly, not Radical, but a Conservative sign. Such talk as there is about a third party at this moment is associated with the name of Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover is a receptive candidate for the nomination from either of the old parties; but while Mr. Hoover has a very large popular following, both of the inner organisation which controls the old parties are less disposed to nominate an outsider than to pick a man whom they can depend upon to work with the party organisation in the event of his election. (It is just conceivable that the Democratic Party, which is acknowledged to be the weaker this year, might take on Mr. Hoover for the sake of the independent vote—that would come through him, but there is no any serious probability of the Republican Party naming Mr. Hoover.) Under these circumstances most of the third party talk just now—and the amount is not considerable—looks toward Mr. Hoover. If it should so eventuate the significance of which would be Conservative. Mr. Hoover, speaking in terms of English politics, would be called a Liberal; but his principles are those of old-time America. He is outspokenly opposed to nationalisation, and the corner-stone of his political creed is that of equality of opportunity, which is historic in American politics, and which is really another name for thorough-going individualism.

A TWO-PARTY FIGHT.

As a matter of fact, there is very little probability of a third party. Third parties do not prosper in America. With one exception, no third party in any American political campaign for fifty years has cast as much as 10 per cent. of the total vote. The single exception was the Progressive Party under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership in 1912, and that was not a third party movement, but a split in the Republican Party. Failure of that movement was an added demonstration of the futility of third parties in America. In all the American elections of the last two generations, all the little Radical and eccentric third parties combined, even including the Prohibition Party, never cast as much as 10 per cent. of the total vote. There is not now any sign whatever of the faintest deviation from that rule. One of the two old parties will win in the coming election, and will win it, according to every sign now apparent, with a Conservative candidate, and on a Conservative platform.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATES.

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In all the manifestations of

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and in all other manifesta-

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public opinion conspicuously

and overwhelmingly conservative.

COMING MARRIAGE.

The draw for the Fourth Round

of the Association Cup was as

follows:—

Huddersfield Town v. Liverpool.

Chelsea v. Bradford.

Tottenham Hotspur v. Aston Villa.

Bristol City v. Bradford City.

Matches were to be played on

the ground of the first-named

club on March 6.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

CHOOSING THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—Only the decision of the Republican National Convention can settle the conflicting claims of Major General Wood, Senator Johnson of California and Governor F. O. Lowden of Illinois, resulting from the presidential preference primary on March 10. The last tabulation showed Wood had 12,637 votes, Johnson 8,617, Hoover 4,488 and Lowden 2,510. The State Convention on March 20 picked four delegates at large who were uninstructed. The Minnesota delegation on paper shows, to-day 12 uninstructed delegates, ten for Wood and two contested.

Chicago, March 27.—Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, has offered to join all other candidates for the presidential nomination in submitting a record of his campaign expenditures to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho who charged that the reckless use of money by candidates had created a "shameless situation."

New York, March 27.—Major General Wood's eastern managers to-day declared they were perfectly willing to submit a record of expenditures in the campaign and that the charges of Senator Borah are "ridiculous."

Bangor, Maine, March 25.—The Republican State Convention named uninstructed delegates to the National Convention; approved the action of the United States Senate in defeating the Treaty; opposed Government ownership of railroads, and favoured an adequate merchant marine.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 25.—

Returns from the presidential

preference primary, from 738

precincts, opt of 1,740 in South

Dakota, Give Major Leonard

Wood 23,530, Governor Frank O.

Lowden of Illinois, 20,278, and

Senator Hiram Johnson of Califor-

nia 18,084.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Borah of Idaho announced that he would introduce a Bill to prohibit presidential candidates from expending more than ten thousand dollars for campaign purposes prior to the nomination.

Washington, March 26.—Senator Borah of Idaho in the Senate to-day charged that war profiteers had combined to control the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

He said the pre-Convention expenditures of some of the presidential candidates presented a "shameless situation of corruption, unless Congress called a halt."

Washington, March 26.—Senator Borah of Idaho in the Senate to-day charged that war profiteers had combined to control the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

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FISK NON-SKID

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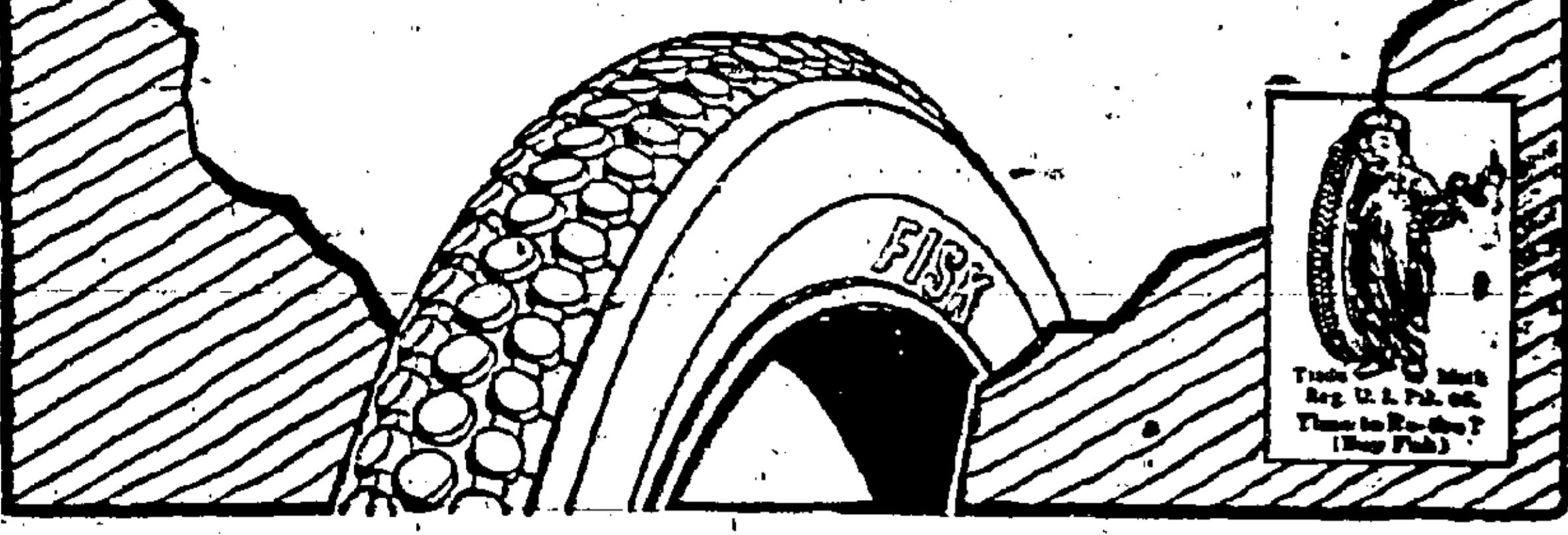
SIZE	Non-Skid	Plain	Tubes
28" x 3"	\$ 18.50		\$ 4.75
30" x 3"	10.00		5.00
30" x 3 1/2"	23.00	\$ 21.50	5.25
32" x 3 1/2"	26.50	25.00	5.50
31" x 4"	36.00	34.50	6.00
32" x 4"	38.00	36.50	6.50
33" x 4"	39.00	37.50	7.00
34" x 4"	40.00	38.50	7.50
33" x 5"	80.00		12.00

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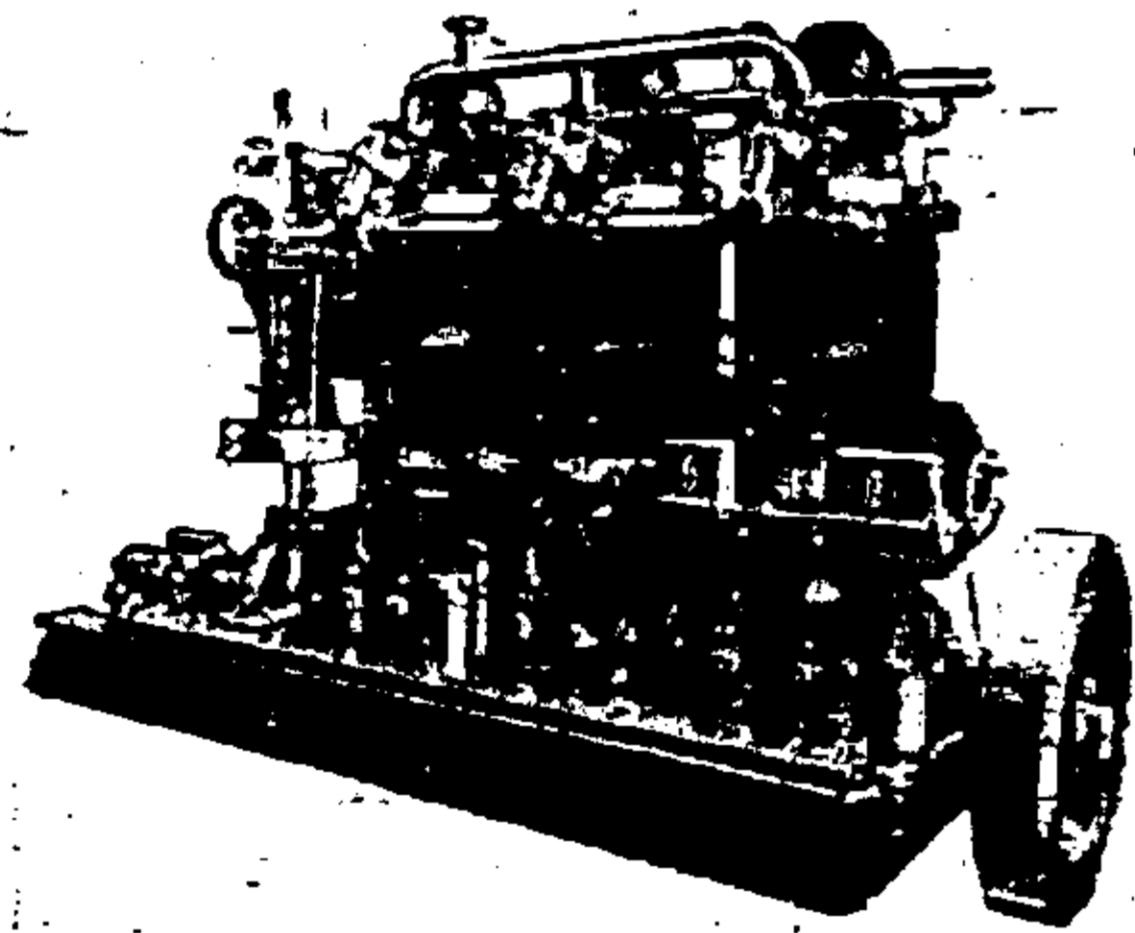


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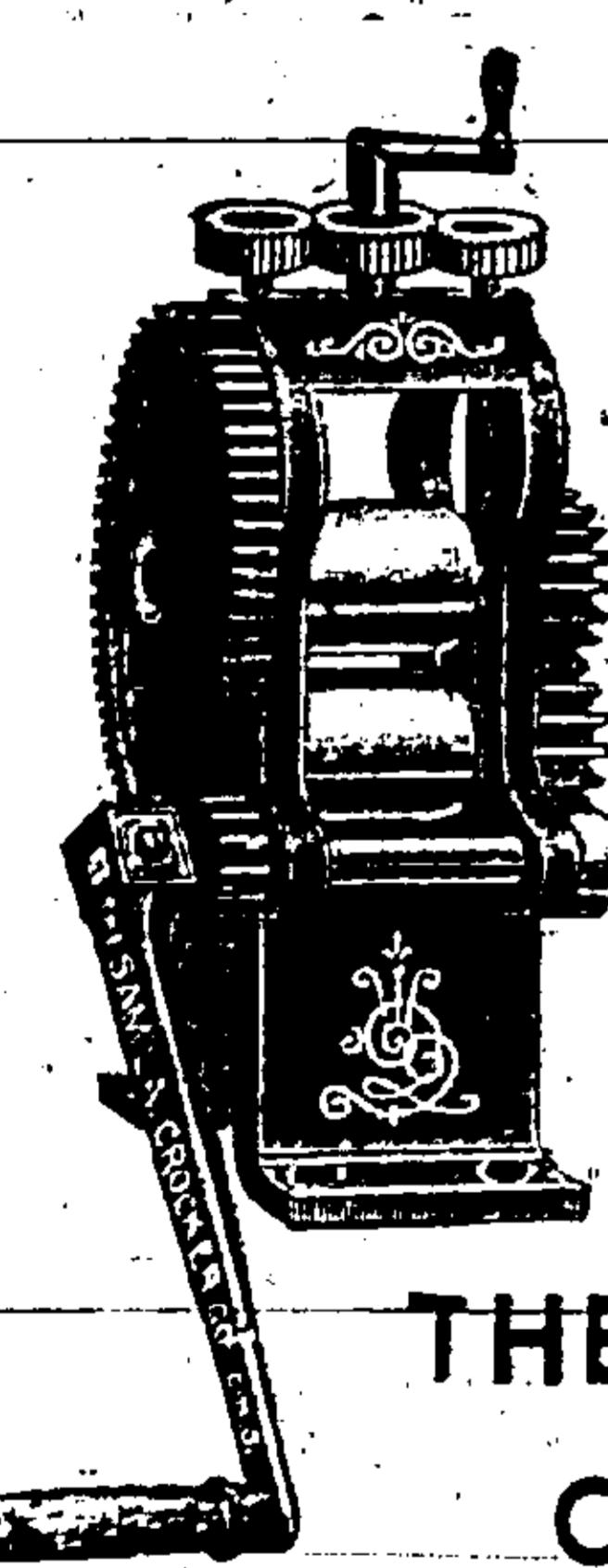
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS:

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

-Leyguyuehong from Shanghai.

0295, from Shanghai.

Yutongcheong, Fay: Ontailee

Des Vaux Road, from Yokohama.

Leung Yau Cheang Ming Lock,

from Kobe.

Bobung Shop Shangkwei, from

Shanghai.

Courney, Post Office Building,

from Kobe.

Tongseng & Co., Des Vaux

Road, from Amoy.

Kohyangkoh, 3 Elor House,

No. 21, Yingwo Street.

Leungwok, Care Lee Bros.

from Shanghai.

Skit, Great Eastern Hotel,

from Peking.

Colver Party, Hongkong hotel

from Shanghai.

Winnkangchi, No. 38, 2nd

Floor, Stanley Street, from Amoy.

Makay, from Shanghai.

T. Kring,

Superintendent

Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PAWLETT"

having arrived from Portland via ports, on April 3rd consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on April 9th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after April 10th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO., United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN"
From Seattle JAPAN
SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clark on 9th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they can not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

As Operators,

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENVENUTO"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"BOLTON CASTLE."

From NEW YORK

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 15th April, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

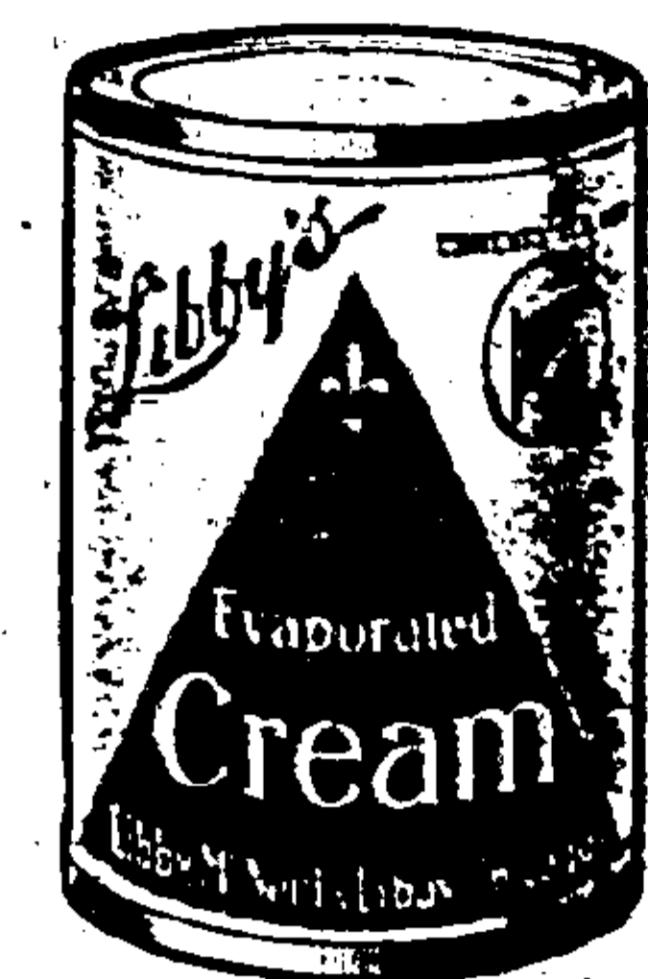
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1920.

ASK YOUR COOK TO TRY THIS

SCALD TWO CUPFULS LIBBY'S EVAPORATED CREAM IN A DOUBLE BOILER, ADD ONE THIRD CUPFUL SUGAR MIXED WITH THE LEVEL TABLESPOONFUL KINGSFORD CO. STARCH. COOK UNTIL THICKENED, ADD THREE SQUARES OF MELTED CHOCOLATE. FIVE MINUTES LONGER, THEN STIR IN ONE CUPFUL MARSHMALLOWS CUT IN SMALL PIECES. PILE IN SERVING DISH AND GARNISH WITH MARSHMALLOWS. SERVE HOT OR COLD.

TRY IT AND SEE HOW QUICK YOU REACH FOR MORE.



MAKES IT GOOD

CONNELL BROS., CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Hol. Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th April.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the under-signed on or before the 5th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

There's No Need to Worry, Grandpa!

BY BLOSSER



WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

contains the same HIGH
quality TO-DAY as BEFORE
and during the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 516.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1920.

HONGKONG "SLAVERY."

It was interesting to read in the telegrams to hand on Monday night that Colonel John Ward had raised in the House of Commons the question of child slavery in Hongkong, referring to a statement previously made by ourselves that Chinese children are openly bought and sold in this Colony. It is not our intention here to go once again into all the pros and cons of the alleged "slavery" question, for they were pretty well thrashed out some time ago, and called forth statements from well-known Chinese and foreign residents that put to rest a considerable amount of apprehension on the part of those who had a horror of such a thing as slavery ever existing in a British Colony. But the raising of the master at Home cannot fail to do anything but good, for on such a subject the greater the ventilation the better it is for everybody concerned.

The reply given by Colonel Amery revealed that he had fairly well conned the facts, for slavery as such is certainly not enforced or legally recognized here. But he was a little wide of the mark when he said that if a Chinese liked to pay a sum to the parents of a girl and adopt her she could do anything that any other free citizen could do, and that there was no power of restraint over her person. In law, of course, that is true but it hardly works out so in practice. His analogy between the native girls here being sold for domestic service and children who are adopted by people at Home is hardly a good one, because the sold child of Hongkong is essentially a domestic servant, is acquired for purposes of work, whereas at Home things are on a totally different footing. The long statement that was given by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak when the question was being thrashed out a few months ago was so illuminating and explanatory that it had the effect of closing the discussion, but in referring to that statement we stated at the time that it would be far better if something officially could be done to investigate the whole matter and place it on a more satisfactory footing than it is at present. True, the practice or custom often does work out very much to the child's advantage; she is often far better treated than she could be by her poor parents and her later life after marriage may be in a better station than she would have attained otherwise. But it cannot be denied that in some cases—far more than come to public notice—the children are not kindly treated and have such a restricted liberty that it cannot be called liberty at all. Cases have come before our local magistrates of cruelty and of where the child has not even been allowed out of doors. In legal theory they are as free as the air but in their enforced restricted circle they never know of such liberty and the impression remains with them that they are bound to remain and obey. As to whether what goes on can be called "slavery" we have our doubts because the word hardly seems to fit the practice. But we are of the decided opinion that matters could be a great deal better if there were some kind of constant supervision exercised over the exchange and keeping of these young girls. It might be argued that that would amount to official recognition but that would be a great deal better than official "winking."

Could not the local Government do something to help straighten matters out? We all know that the S.C.A. is constantly concerned with Chinese matters and has to deal with any particular cases that are brought to his notice, but a systematic enquiry with the appointment, if necessary, of an Inspector or some other official to look after the welfare of these children would be a great deal better. The root of the whole trouble, as Mr. Lau Chu Pak pointed out, is the poverty of the parents but until poor Chinese are not forced by circumstances to part with their offspring for monetary considerations it is only right and proper that every safeguard should be taken to protect the children from conditions that might justify the use of such a word as slavery. Even in the absence of any definite instructions from Home the local Government might move on its own to secure some better guarantee than we have at present.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

GERMAN DESIRES.

The situation in Germany at the moment is one that calls for the utmost vigilance on the part of the Entente Powers. It is reassuring to note that the French in particular are fully aware of that fact. By reason of the disturbances in the Ruhr industrial region, the Berlin authorities have seen fit to send fresh drafts of troops thither and have even begun an attack in the neutral zone. This has been done although the German authorities knew full well that such a step should not be taken without the approval of the Allies. In fact, permission was actually applied for, showing that the Germans were aware of the fact that they were not free agents in the matter. Yet before such permission was granted, they took the question entirely into their own hands and have thus infringed two Articles of the Peace Treaty, the meaning of which is that a hostile act has been committed against the signatory Powers. The result is that the French have now occupied more German cities. Official Germany is apparently over-keen on proving the necessity for the presence of these additional troops, and we can thoroughly well understand French suspicions at what is taking place. No matter what the pretext may be, it is not safe in the present state of affairs in Europe to give the Germans any latitude. Conditions are in too delicate a poise to warrant unthinking action or undue compassion. If Germany wants order preserved in the Ruhr region there are plenty of Allied troops available for the purpose.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

We are not surprised that there have been noisy Irish demonstrations outside the British Embassy in Washington. In view of what has happened in the States of late, our surprise is rather that this sort of thing has not occurred before. When Irish "Liberty Bonds" are hawked about in America, when prominent American officials attend semi-military displays by Home Rulers, when American gold is freely spent on Irish propaganda, and when the Senate takes upon itself to dictate to a friendly Power what its domestic policy shall be in regard to Ireland, is it any wonder that the Irish-Americans should begin to "demonstrate" outside the British Embassy? It was bound to happen, and, unless America soon begins to discourage these propagandists, even worse may have to be reported yet. The expression of regret by the U.S. Government is timely, but something more than that is needed. The Irish in America should be allowed to form a patriotic band smocked ashore from a steamer.

THE ONLY WAY.

The Chinese President of the Bankers' Association in Shanghai made a good point the other day when he urged that the new Consortium which is to help China financially should be guided by the principle of making its loans benefit the Chinese public, not confining the benefit to a few corrupt officials. Coming from a Chinese, the advice is all the stronger and more seasonable. If a title of the money loaned to China during the past twenty years had gone to the benefit of the country, the Republic would not be in the plight in which it now finds itself. There would have been an opening up of the country, the people would have been relieved of much burdensome taxation and China would have been in a position of comparative independence. Why, even the surprises released from the Customs and Salt revenues, if used as they should have been, would have been sufficient for these purposes, to take no account of loans. It is not helping China to lend her money *ouïe et lise* and let her officials do what they choose with it. Only by laying down of definite requirements as to the disposal of the loans can foreign bankers be of any real assistance to China.

DIVIDEND OF 240 PER CENT.

May Mill Spinning Company, Ltd., Wigan, has declared a dividend for the past half-year equal to 240 per cent per annum.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO OCCASION WHEN A CONDITION IS CHANGED THAT A NEW OPPORTUNITY DOES NOT PRESENT ITSELF.

Two thousand taels of opium were to-day discovered by the officers of the Tsimsham, hidden in the engine-room of the vessel. The officers handed the drug over to the Police.

Yesterday the Police caught a Chinese, who, in company with a comrade, was attempting to break into godown in the Central district. The comrade showed the Police a clean pair of heels but his fellow was arrested and to-day the Police produced him before the Magistrate as a rogue and vagabond. Three months was the sentence passed on him by His Worship.

A woman hairdresser stole a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$120, from one of her patrons. The victim informed the Police who eventually arrested the woman. Most of the valuables were recovered from a pawnshop, with the exception of a bangle which had been melted down and made into smaller ornaments. The hairdresser was charged before the Magistrate to-day, and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The two men and woman who were arrested at Yau Ma Tei yesterday, following the discovery of arms and ammunition in a junk, were to-day charged before the Magistrate and were remanded on the application of Mr. Lyon, for the defence. The extent of the seizure was 120 revolvers, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 taels of prepared opium and 100 lbs. of raw opium. These were believed to form contraband smuggled ashore from a steamer.

It now transpires that the donor of the munificent benefaction of \$250,000 for the endowment of the Church of England in this Colony is Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. He directs that half the endowment be devoted to St. John's Cathedral and half to St. Andrew's Kowloon. The latter he himself built, as also its Vicarage and Church Hall. The Church Body, on behalf of the Anglican community, accepted the gift with an expression of cordial gratitude.

A case of attempted suicide was before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning. The defendant was a girl-servant who had a desire to get married, but who, on finding her affections unrequited by the chosen one, pre-meditated the idea of committing suicide. It was from the water front at North Point yesterday that she jumped into the sea and was recovered dead not some yacht boys come to her rescue. The Magistrate was informed by her mistress that she would send the girl back into the country to get married.

During last week the following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony: Nine of cerebro-spinal fever (two fatal), seven of diphtheria (all non-fatal), two of small-pox (both fatal) and two non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever. There were also twelve deaths from influenza. All were Chinese, excepting one Indian, two British and two Portuguese sufferers from diphtheria. Yesterday, eleven more cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal), three cases of diphtheria (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of plague were reported, all being Chinese save one Indian—case of diphtheria.

A hawker had a grievance to air when he was brought before the Magistrate to-day, and charged with hawking without a licence. He complained that it was wicked to arrest him in view of the fact that his frequent applications to the Police for a licence to hawk in the Central district had been turned down. Defendant complained that this refusal on the part of the Police would prevent him from maintaining his family. His Worship, little touched by the plea asked the Sergeant whether this would be the case, and the officer informed him that there was nothing to prevent the defendant from hiring hawkers for 20 cents each to pose as his children. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

AVIATION NOTES.

BY "METEORITE."

Apparently nothing further has transpired from the promise which the Government recently gave in reply to the query by the Hon. Mr. Pollock for aerial communications for the Colony. The announcement cabled to the Far East of the big aeroplane deal put through by the Handley Page and other interests is interesting, and the British Aeroplane Ministry can be congratulated on being able to dispose of the surplus of their aircraft in a single transaction, it could have been wished that some consideration had been given to the claims of the Colonies for a convenient number of the machines for local communication. Recently the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation, in a report which it submitted to Mr. Churchill, recommended that a certain quantity of these surplus machines and materials be placed at the disposal of the Civil Aviation Department for distribution free to the Colonies. It has not been possible to ascertain whether this recommendation has been adopted by the Aeroplane Ministry and whether due regard was given to it when the Department sold the machines to the Handley Page and its affiliated concerns. What would appear to be an illuminating sidelight on the policy of the Department is the report that the scheme of the purchasers is the establishment of a net work of Empire-wide aerial communications.

When Mr. Pollock put forward his proposal for aerial transportation for the Colony, he did not enlighten us as to whether such a service would be run by the Government or by private interests. Doubtless, in giving his thoughts to the Government on the matter, he had in mind a Government-owned service between here and the Home Country or some other British Colony. In this connection I have to express the belief that the Government is not blessed with a sufficient degree of initiative to conduct an aerial service all on its own sweet loveliness. The first step in the matter would have to come from the Home Government itself, which, it may be stated, has in view the inauguration of an Empire Aerial Route and it is not unlikely that any local scheme would be merged into this general one.

It is, however, felt that, as in other directions of business, an aviation service should be left in the hands of private concerns, and that State-assistance should take the form of providing meteorological and wireless services, including the provision of aerodromes. Every nation, in view of the remarkable developments of aeronautics, should keep open an eye for the possibility of a sudden aerial invasion by a hostile power, and this form of assistance should tend towards promoting that supremacy of its own aeroplane resources.

There is much shaking of heads in the Colony over the commercial worth of an aeroplane service between Hongkong and Macao. Macao, *on dit*, offers little inducements for trade, not to mention the higher cost of carriage by aeroplane. There would be few letters for an aerial mail, so a good return from this source is out of the question. The more frivolous of the critics suggest an occasional joy ride to Macao with a visit to the *funtan* tables to wind up a good day's fun. In addition the habitually unlucky *funtan* dabbler will have had the facility of sending for funds quickly from Hongkong for the "very last stake."

It cannot be disguised that in this, as in other businesses of the kind, a heavy initial loss is certain and until such time as transportation by air is regarded with the same degree of assurance as is given to other means, the total expenditure on operation and maintenance will be much heavier than that incurred in the ordinary way.

From a Haiphong source I am informed that a communication has been addressed by Mr. Ricou to the Chamber of Commerce of that port requesting that body to procure sixty native mechanics for the aeroplane workshops at Macao. These men recently returned from France where they acquired professional experience in the aeroplane workshops during the late war.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

The ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. took place at noon to-day. There were present Messrs. J. Scott Harston (Chairman), G. S. Gubbay, J. W. C. Bonnar, Sir Ellis Kadoorie (Directors), J. H. Taggart (Manager), Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. P. Tester, E. Abraham, M. Manuk, W. Joseph, E. B. Raymond, Ho Kwong, H. Percy Smith, R. Kotewall, W. Dunbar and Fung Tak Hang.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, and in accordance with the usual practice, treat the same as read. The profit on the Company's Working Account for the year under review amounted to the sum of \$562,549.33 as compared with \$186,275.42 during the year 1918—thus showing an increase of \$36,273.91. The Profit and Loss Account (including the sum of \$43,798.26 brought forward from the previous year) shows a credit balance of \$357,234.03, and after deducting therefrom the interim dividend amounting to \$50,000 paid in August, 1919, a sum of \$187,234.03 remains available for appropriation which your Directors recommend shall be apportioned as follows:

To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share on 20,000 shares \$80,000; to pay a bonus of \$4 per share on 20,000 shares, \$40,000; to pay a bonus to the European staff, \$6,875; to transfer to general reserve \$56,023.03; to carry forward to new account \$4,355.93—\$187,235.03. I trust that the above suggested apportionment will meet with your approval—more especially in view of the fact that, as you will observe, shareholders will be in receipt of a dividend and bonus amounting to \$10 per share in respect of the year 1919 as compared with \$6 for the preceding year. I have no doubt that you will agree that the profit shown for the past year is extremely satisfactory—for which our cordial thanks are due to the Manager and Staff—and that, in view thereof, you will endorse in voting to the European Staff the action of your Board in voting to the European Staff the bonus I have already mentioned.

You will notice that the balance sheet, etc., are presented in a form differing from that hitherto adopted. This is due to the fact that your Board during the past year deemed it advisable to approach Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and arranged for them to reorganise the Company's Accountancy Department in order to bring the same up-to-date; and in this relation in order to give effect to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews' recommendations and arrive at a figure upon which equitable depreciation of property and working equipment should be based, it was considered necessary to have a re-evaluation of the assets of the Company—which was carried out in January last year; and in this connection you will notice from the balance sheet that the appreciated values have been transferred to reserve. Moreover depreciation (which has hitherto been periodically voted out of the year's profits) now appears in the Profit and Loss Account to the debit of the various items—thus indicating to shareholders in compendious form the exact financial position of the Company. I should add that your Board are extremely satisfied with the manner in which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews carried out the reorganisation above referred to, and greatly appreciate the attention and skill exhibited in that regard. In addressing you on the 1st March last year, my predecessor in the office of Chairman outlined the Company's

plan for the future, and I beg to second the adoption of the accounts.

This was unanimously approved.

Mr. E. B. Raymond proposed and Mr. Kotewall seconded the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. C. S. Gubbay as a Director and that Sir Ellis Kadoorie be re-elected as Director.

This was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak proposed and Mr. Tester seconded the re-election of Messrs. A.R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith as auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each. Carried.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready and could be had on application.

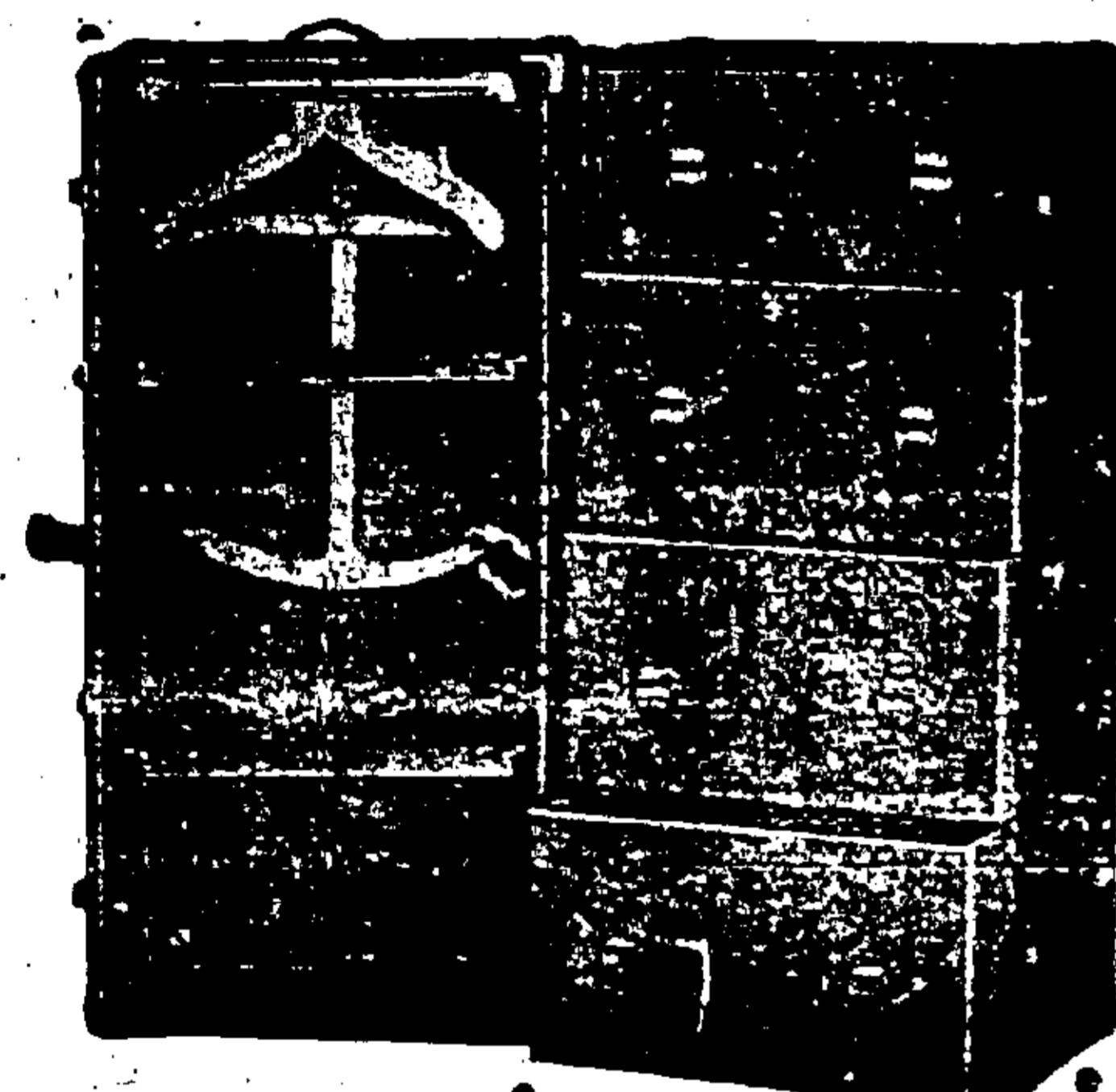
Mr. Ricou's solicitors have proceeded so satisfactorily as to give promise of the inauguration of an aerial service between Macao and Hongkong within a fortnight. This is far better than expected, as Mr. Ricou will not have to "strike camp" and go elsewhere.

We should almost have heard by now of the arrival in Canton of the first of the aeroplanes engaged in the Rome-Tokyo flight. Preparations were being made by the Italian Consul in Canton for the reception of the aviators, as a communiqué received in the Colony had stated that the first aeroplane had negotiated the relay to Hanoi a few days ago.

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FUNERAL.

THE LATE MR. TUTCHER.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. J. Tucher took place at the Happy Valley last evening, when testimony of the respect in which he was held by a wide circle of friends was shown in the large attendance and profusion of beautiful wreaths. An impressive service was conducted at the graveside by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The service was followed by Mr. Chapman, Mr. A. E. Cunliffe and Mr. Green, together with a number of the staff of the Forest Department. Captain McIninch was present on behalf of H. E. the Governor. Others present were Commander Beckwith, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Dr. G. Sanders, Dr. W. V. M. Kock, Mr. Justice G. R. Wood, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holbrook, Messrs. T. F. Hough, H. D. Hughes, E. W. Ray, E. A. Irving, and South China, the Officers and

M.J. D. Stephens, A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. Knott, H. A. Cartwright, W. Logan, G. G. Ward, W. L. Leek, C. G. Webster, L. M. Whyte, A. L. Wright, F. Graham, A. T. Hamilton, J. W. Graham, C. W. J. Hines, R. Henderson, H. E. Golbrough, H. P. Smith and D. Lloyd.

Wreaths were sent by the following:

The Government of Hongkong, H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, Dr. G. M. and Brethren of the District Grand Lodge, Hongkong and Sixth China, R. W. M. Officers and Brethren of Zetland Lodge No. 523, E.C., D.G.S. and Officers of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Worshipful Master Master, Officers and Brethren of Ethan Mark, the M. E. Z. Officers and Companions of Cathay Royal Chapter, St. Mary Magdalene Royal Cross Chapter, the W.M. Officers and Brethren of University Lodge, Members of Victoria Lodge No. 1624, F.T., Persverages Lodge No. 1165, E.C., District Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasonry, Hongkong and South China, the Officers and

members of Naval and Military Lodge S.S.C.; the Botanical and Forestry Department, R.W.D., Hongkong Cricket Club, Garden and Forestry Staff, Government Audit Department, Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Pupils and Staff of the Bellios Public School, Diocesan Girls' School, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crapnell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. L. M. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gartwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hale, Mr. H. A. Compton, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dewsbury, Dr. and Mrs. Kenealy, Mr. J. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holmes, Mr. F. Grinham, Mr. G. H. Piercy, Mrs. M. E. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hickie, Miss Gourdin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammett, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seth, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarke, Miss U. Clarke, Mr. J. Brotherton, Parker, Mrs. S. E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. P. D. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. J. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardiner, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. L. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibson, Mrs. F. Turner, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse, Mr. H. Sabbath, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forster, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brayne, Mr. F. Hancock, Prof. and Mrs. A. Dungenberg, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Mr. L. C. Parker, Mrs. M. Ian, Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lambett, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, Miss Gill, Brothers and Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bridger, Mr. H. Komatong, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Thursfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stalker, Miss Davies and Miss Duprey, Mr. S. H. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maidland, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Giegza, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cavalier, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Malge and Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. A. Seth, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hollingsworth, W. Mr. E. L. Arnold, Dr. F. T. Keyt, Mr. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Mr. P. P. Wedhouse and Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorby.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday's results in the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament were:

Championship Singles.—F. A. Redmond beat D. Blackiron 6-3, 6-4, 6-0; Major Greenaway beat A. Barnie 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

Championship Doubles.—Major Edwards and R. Townsend beat Captain Monteith and R. Townsend 6-0, 6-3, 1-6, 8-6.

Handicap Doubles.—D. M. Larkins and H. N. Pountney (rec. 3) beat C. C. Hickling and A. A. Dinadas (owe 2 6), 6-6, 6-4, 6-3.

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WOMEN AND CIVIL SERVICE.

In dealing with the recruitment and status of women in the Civil Service, the report of the recently-appointed Special Committee says that a person shall not be disqualified on grounds of sex from the exercise of any public function. Women are to be given a

status and authority identical with that accorded to men; and promotion is to proceed separately as vacancies occur in the higher establishment reserved for either sex. The basic scale of pay in each class should be the same for women and for men, and incremental rates identical up to a point.

NOTICES

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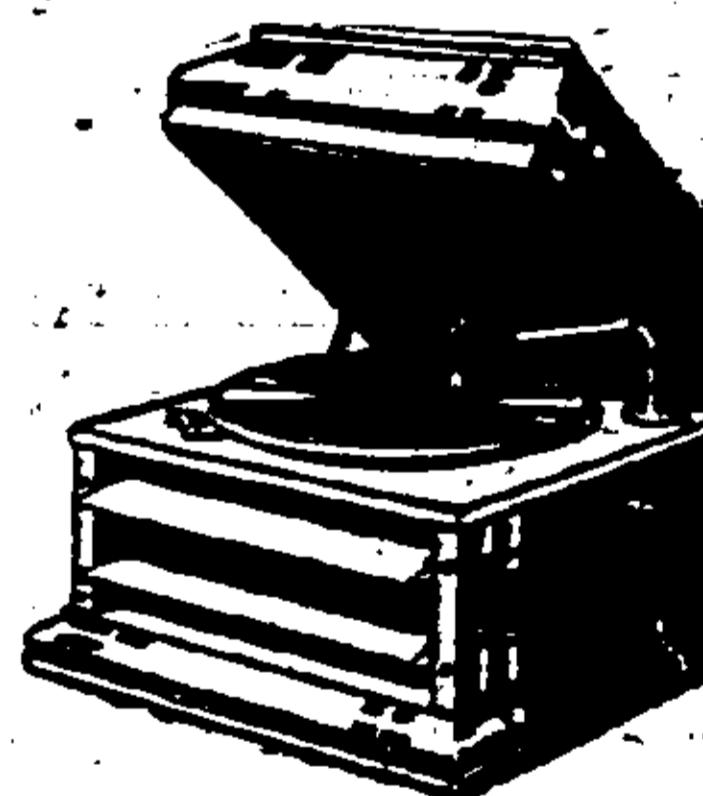
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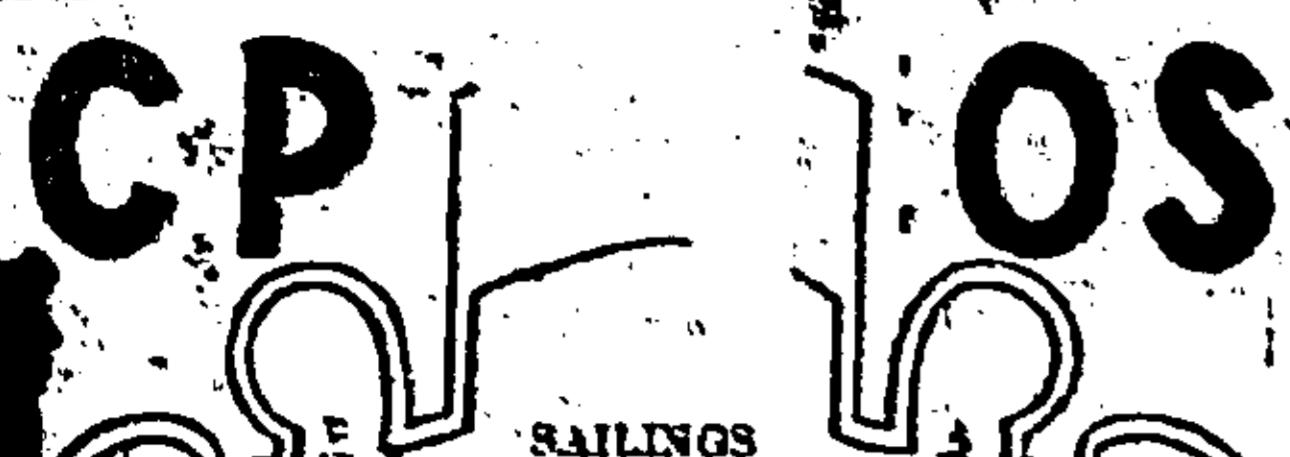
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Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

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Empress of Japan	1,930 Tons Reg.	Gold	Empress of Japan	1,930 Tons Reg.	Gold
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Arabis M. O. S. K. Apr. 8

Winyak P. S. Co. Apr. 8

Jason B. L. Apr. 10

Bensalem A. L. Apr. 10

Charlton Hall B. L. Apr. 10

Tisendar J. C. J. L. Apr. 11

Toba N. Y. K. Apr. 11

Genoa M. N. Y. K. Apr. 12

Katori M. N. Y. K. Apr. 13

Harold D. R. D. Co. Apr. 14

Burma M. O. S. K. Apr. 14

Gaelic Prince S. T. Co. Apr. 15

Khiva P. & O. Apr. 15

West Niger P. M. Co. Apr. 15

West Wind A. L. Apr. 17

Dryden A. L. Apr. 17

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	16th Apr.	Spore, Colombo & Bay
KHIVA	9,000	17th Apr.	M'la, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	18th April.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

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ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Apr.	Kobe only.
MUTTRA	4,000	21st Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.

NOVARA

NOVARA	7,000	25th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan ports.
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KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

TOYOSHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 5th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 16th April, at noon.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th April, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo.

Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

TOYOKA MARU Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Spore, Cbo, Suez & Port Said.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 11th April.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Beginning of May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU Monday, 12th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINZUI MARU Wednesday, 7th April.

MEICHI MARU Saturday, 10th April.

ALLUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 13th April.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

ART MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

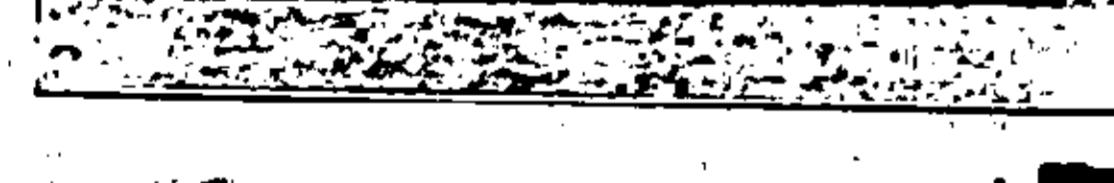
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

TOYOKA MARU Sunday, 11th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Tjilakrem	Amoy	in port	13th Apr.	Baravia.
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Tjisalak	Java	11th Apr.	16th Apr.	Japan.
Tjihodas	Shanghai	14th Apr.	18th Apr.	Java.
Tjimatap	Java	15th Apr.	28th Apr.	Java.

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"HAVRE MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Tuesday, 15th June.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 14th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"SIAM MARU" End of April.

"KOSOKU MARU" Wednesday, 7th April.

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"UNNAK MARU" Thursday, 8th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki; Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"ARABIA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Thursday, 8th April.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Friday, 9th April.

"SSHO MARU" Friday, 16th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

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S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

HER PAGE

DAINTY SUMMER FROCK.



The French sketch above is of Scalloped Georgette and Knit Net Frills, with Crepe de Chine Blue Chiffon.

Designs of the Moment.

In the new French materials for spring, one notes particularly their extreme beauty of colouring. The colours are richer in key than those that have been observed in the materials imported during the past several seasons, but they are not strong direct tones; they seem to be subdued by a softening wash. Among the colours which will be evident in spring hats and frocks, is a warm shade between beige and tan. It is warmer than beige and has a bit of pink in it, and it is called tourbillon. A medium grey called paississe, and a rather darker shade of greyish green called romaine will also appear. In cottons, we find two crepes, Roumanian and Moroccan, used as a basis for designs, one a little heavier than the other, but both woven with a thick and a thin thread in a fashion which looks exactly like a hand-made product. Many of the designs are in the distinctively Roumanian reds and blacks; others are in reds, green, soft tan, dull red, madder, or grey with white or cream.

Fine voiles and piques also find place in this collection. Many of the voiles are so fine as to indicate a frilled and flounced mode, for they are too thin and fragile to be used in single thicknesses for straight modes. Sometimes, the voile is combined with the Roumanian crepe, as in one very attractive fabric with a Tanagra suggestion, which is well adapted to interior decoration. This material has a band of cream crepe alternated with a band of thin black voile, the latter embroidered with Tanagra figures in Indian red, white, and another narrower band of the voile has a band of deer taken from a Greek vase.

Occasionally, the voiles have patterns in very shiny silk. An example of this is a rather fine white voile plaided with black and with a white silk flower in alternate squares. Another has a fern pattern in raised silk. One of the novelties consists of silk and cotton woven in colours, while another material has wide

voiles with small coloured spots scattered all over them and voiles with dark backgrounds with a spaced design in metal threads and colours, of which one example is intended for blouses. Another voile, remarkable for the use of six colours, has a small closely spaced figure in yellow, blue, pink, black, purple, and gold on white.

Many of the cottons have a plain crepe background. One has a Roumanian design, widely spaced and heavily embroidered in such colours as marigold, mauve, soft green, beige, black, or tan. There is a fabric patterned in a highly raised oval spot like coffee beans in rose, blue, or green, which is also found embroidered on plain satin. The crepe background of another is creased in yellow, brown, blue, black, or red, and suggests itself for sports clothes. One of the Roumanian crepes is white striped with yellow and patterned in black. Moreover, gold and silver threads in allover designs on cotton crepe backgrounds are found again this year.

Novelty among the piques include a matelasse fabric which would be delightful for jackets with pleated white linen or plain pique skirts, and a white pique embroidered with wave-like lines in old-blue, tan, or grey, suggests itself for tunics and waistcoats with summer tailor made and for trimming on summer frocks. Also for trimming, making most attractive collars, and for country or beach wraps is a shaggy cotton material.

THE SEAL CRAZE

The vogue for sealing sets as accessories to the writing table has naturally led to a revival of the seal. Old-fashioned ones with quaint mottoes and signs are in much request, and women who are not fortunate enough to possess an heirloom of their own are eagerly searching the antique shops for seals of an original nature. These and ivory are

THE PERFUME VICE USING SCENT AS A STIMULANT.

A Chemist has just told me (says a writer in a Home paper) of a woman who is seriously ill from a cause which for some time puzzled her physician. Eventually it was proved that her illness had been aggravated and complicated by the habit she had contracted of drinking scent. Somebody had recommended her to use scent to give relief from neuralgia, and the effect had been so good that gradually it became a habit for her to take a dose of scent "to steady her nerves" with increasing frequency. The chemist knew the woman as a regular and profitable customer for scent, but did not pay much attention to the fact until certain inquiries were made by the medical man.

"There is not the slightest doubt that it is only one case out of many," said the chemist. "Scent drinking among women has increased very much during the last half-dozen years or so. Plenty of authoritative people will tell you that it is so; the difficulty is, to produce definite statistics or accurate evidence in the matter. The habit exists to the largest extent among well-to-do women. It is a definite vice among certain sections of smart Society, but it has probably just as big a vogue in some 'moneyed' suburbs. We must call it a vice, but in many cases it must be said that women use scent for illegitimate purposes without having any understanding of the dangers they incur."

"In spite of the terrific increase in scent prices since the war, there are very few chemists or other retailers of perfume who have not an increased demand for such goods. Increases vary; in some cases perfume is now being sold at six times the retail price of two years ago—and yet it is easier to sell the scent than to get it. Women—and men—use much more scent than they used to; it is used in bath and washing water, as a hair cleanser, and, for a variety of other right and wrong purposes. A number of women undoubtedly drink scent regularly, but even though a chemist may suspect a woman of doing so that is no proof; it is no ground for refusing to supply a woman with scent if she comes to buy it every day in the week."

Any good scent contains a large percentage of alcohol, and it is this, of course, which causes certain effects. Many women who have formed the habit of "steading their nerves" with scent began by using it to clean their teeth, to ease neuralgia, and so on. Another trick, dating back to Stuart days, is for women to take a few drops of eau de Cologne or other scent on a lump of sugar to make their eyes bright, or to cure an incipient headache. Women often do these things quite innocently without having any idea where their action is going to lead them.

"Scent-drinking" is a wholly pernicious habit, and one which should be stopped before it has any grip upon a woman. Any medical man knows that the ultimate result of habitual scent-drinking are too horrible to dwell upon; the dangers are such that they should be made plain in order to prevent women falling into the trap of thinking that it is only a little drop of scent which can't hurt anybody."

"Habitual scent-drinking, as with most other spirituous liquor and drugs, completely wrecks the nervous system and mental powers. It is also likely to set up disease of an inflammatory nature."

NEW STUFF FROM PARIS.

Some of the leading West-end houses are showing new materials from Paris which are very attractive. One particularly pleasing combination of colours is rich navy with stripes of a rather modified emerald green quite an inch wide. The material is loosely woven, and for sports skirts, an emerald or navy knitted jumper would be a pleasing alter-

THE NEW LAMPSHADE DRESS.



The above sketch has a cap of sapphire blue metal cloth, over which is a lampshade form of exquisite silver lace. The bust is crossed with a string of French roses, while tiny close fitting sleeves of the lace, and shoulder straps of opaline cent beads complete the corsage.

PHOTOS AND FROCKS.

SINS OF SITTERS.

Why is the average photograph such an impossible thing to live with that most people banish it out of sight at the earliest possible opportunity? The answer is given by a fashionable photographer whose work approximates so far as his sitters will permit it to real artistry.

"When clients first call upon me to arrange for a sitting, I may have reason to look forward to the pleasure of depicting real charm and personality. But when the actual appointment is fulfilled all my hopes are too often shattered. The lady herself has either donned a new frock which does not lend itself to picturesque presentation, has hung herself round with the entire contents of her jewel-box, or has been professionally waved or otherwise coiffed in a style that does not accord with her features—and so there is little resemblance to the natural unaffected woman of whom I undertook a portrait study. As for the children, in place of happy unaffected youngsters, I am confronted with self-conscious little folk, painfully clean and neat, with hair tied up in new ribbons, and feet in new shoes. How is one to make a satisfactory study from such material?"

Then my artist photographer set forth the following points requisite for the production of a truly satisfactory and pleasing photograph.

(1) In regard to the dress to be worn, the question of fashion should not be allowed to enter. The lines must be good and the cut simple, the nearer to classic draperies the better, both the success of the picture and the permanence of its charm.

(2) The hair should be in the style ordinarily worn by the sitter and should avoid carefully all eccentricity and mannerism. It must neither detract from good features nor accentuate poor ones.

(3) It should be left to the photographer to determine whether it is advisable to take the picture with or without a hat. Nothing dates a portrait so much as a hat, which may also hide a well-shaped forehead, finely marked eyebrows, and good eyes.

THE SNAKE EARRINGS.

There is something very sinuous and evil about the new earrings that the Paris jewellers have originated. These are made in the form of tiny snakes of diamonds, with emerald-studded heads, and are jointed at each gem, so that with every movement of the wearer the glittering reptile writhes its slender form about the cheeks of the fair victim. The tail end is affixed to the ear, and the head sways subtly some couple of inches lower.

CUSHION SIGNATIVES.

In a West End shop which specialise in artistic furnishings and is noted for its lovely cushions one noted an interesting innovation. Each cushion was signed by the artist who created it, with tiny embroidered initials. The wielder of the brush pen or pencil signs his work, so why not the needle artist as well?

TOQUE OF ROUGH STRAW.



Above is sketched a little hat of brown straw which resembles very much the pineapple braid of last season. It is a small tight-fitting shape with rolled edges. A brown feather mount perched at a very coquettish angle forms the only bit of trimming on the hat, but what could be more effective?

NEW "GIBSON" MODEL.



CAROLINE MYTINGER

Miss Caroline Mytinger, known as Cleveland's most beautiful woman, has been selected by Charles Dana Gibson as the model for his next pictures. She is pronounced by artists to have the "ideal figure, expressing youth, beauty, interest, health, goodness and simplicity."

JOTTINGS.

SILVER FURNITURE NOW.

Silver is the vogue these days as far as furniture is concerned. A few years ago the "gold" room, with gold walls, &c., which looked like a casket of the precious yellow metal, was considered the "very latest thing" among the elite. Now if you are ahead of the crowd you have your drawing-room given silver walls and the frames of your drawing-room chairs silvered.

PHOTOS ON WATCH FACES.

Rather a pretty fancy, this new vogue of having your own and your betrothed's portrait on your watch. The idea, I suppose, is that the Paris jewellers have originated. These are made in the form of tiny snakes of diamonds, with emerald-studded heads, and are jointed at each gem, so that with every movement of the wearer the glittering reptile writhes its slender form about the cheeks of the fair victim. The tail end is affixed to the ear, and the head sways subtly some couple of inches lower.

THE NERVOUS BUG.

You can always tell a girl who has possessed a wrap coat or cloak at some time or other. She has acquired a sort of nervous grasp of whatever coat she now happens to wear, which gives the impression that she may possibly fall to pieces. Bond-street is much addicted to the malady, and any day you may see well dressed women making themselves look particularly foolish without apparently knowing it. They say the coming coats are to be buttonless, too!

THE BUTTERFLY CRAZE.

The latest and prettiest of all recent crazes among women is that for wearing butterflies in the hair, about one's evening frock, or on the shoes. A girl out shopping the other morning was sporting one on her sleeve. It looked rather silly. But for all the other purposes mentioned, these dainty ornaments are charmingly suited. The butterflies are made in various sizes and in a very skilful manner, of nimon or georgette, and are exquisitely coloured. The strange thing about them is that they are, so far as one can ascertain, not procurable at any shop, but are being made and distributed privately.

GRAPE CRAZE.

Just at the moment there seems to be a positive craze for wearing grapes in all kinds of different ways. Usually they are coloured with gold paint or enclosed in a golden mesh, and are to be seen on the new spring hats, trailing down the sides of evening frocks, nestling in the fair hair of a debutante. Certainly they make delightfully attractive effects.

A SET OF FANS.

One of the newest ideas in fans is to possess a set of hand-painted ones mounted on mother-of-pearl sticks, and signed by the artist. The same subject is carried out on all the fans, and one exquisite set seen depicted the various frolics of a group of pierrots. It seemed almost wicked to put such delightful work to so ephemeral a use though.

"Elisico"

Ladies Underwear.

Exquisitely

Embroidered

by hand on

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and Silk.

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via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 6th April.

"WEST JAPPA" 1st May.

Further sailings to be announced later.
Thru B.L.C. issued to all Overland Common
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Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings - To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao - Daily at 8 A.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao - Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 5 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. T. & S. Coop & Sons, Banking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections.

London & in the Provincial Towns and

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the Countries of Europe. The

addresses and telephone numbers allotted under

more than 4,000 trade headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped

and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged according to which they sail

and showing the approximate sailings.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of firms desired

to enter their connections, or Trade Cards

DEALERS, EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS, etc.

will be printed in the LONDON DIRECTORY

for each year, and will be inserted

under the name under which they are inserted.

Larger advertisements from £25 to £100.

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post free, and paid for with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD., LTD.

25, Alcester Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 105 YEARS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

10.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 12.00 m. 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

11.00 a.m. 12.00 m. 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

12.00 m. 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.

7.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.

8.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.

9.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.

10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

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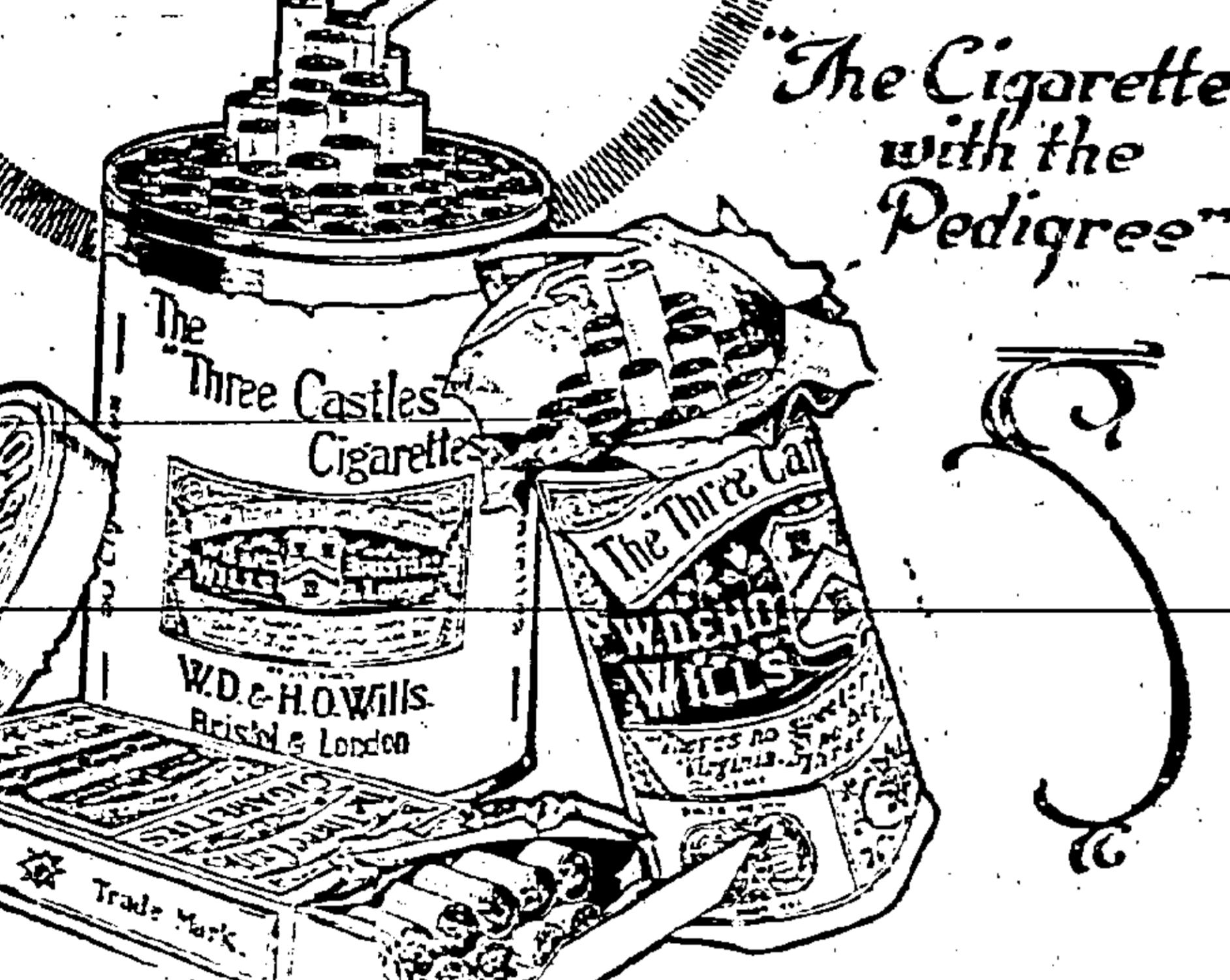
1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.

NOTICES.



For
Everyday
Smoking.



The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIRS.

Straits—Per TOYOOKA M., 7th April.
Europe—via Negapatam—Per MISHIMA M., 8th April.
Shanghai—Per ICCHANG, 9th April.
Japan—Per MEICHI M., 11th April.
Japan—Per GENOD M., 11th April.
Straits & Calcutta—Per YEBO-SHI M., 11th April.
Japan—Per TOBA M., 12th April.
Straits—Per SADO M., 14th April.
Australia and Manila—Per AKI M., 16th April.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.—
Saigon, Bangkok & Straits—Per UNNAR M., 8th April, 9 a.m.
Hoibow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 8th April, 9 a.m.
Japan—Per Kobe—Per KUN-AJIRI MARU, 8th April, 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands and Honolulu—Per WEST NERIS, 8th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 8th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, C. United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per ARABIA MARU, 8th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER—Per EXPRESS OF ASIA, 8th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

WATER RETUR.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

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